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The Calcutta University Magazine

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THE
Calcutta University Institute.

Session—1907-8.

This Institution consists of Three Classes of Members, *viz.* : (a) Undergraduate Members, (b) Graduate Members, and (c) Senior Members.

The work of the Institute is divided into three Sections—(1) A Section for Athletic Exercises ; (2) A Section for Mental Culture ; (3) A General Section for Moral improvement.

Election of Members.

1. All students of Colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University, as well as students in the Entrance Class of a Higher English School are eligible for election as Undergraduate Members. Young men of good character outside the University are not debarred from joining the Society as Undergraduate Members.

2. All graduates of any University are eligible for election as Graduate Members of the Society.

3. Teachers in any institution affiliated to the Calcutta University, or any who are interested in the welfare of the educated community of Calcutta may be elected as Senior Members of the Society.

4. All Graduate and Undergraduate Members must pay in advance a subscription of not less than one rupee a year, and all Senior Members a subscription of not less than Rs. 5 a year.

5. Candidates for election must be proposed by one and seconded by another member of the Society.

Privileges of Membership.

All members of the Society are entitled (a) to use the Library and Reading room of the Society which is kept open every week-day from 1 P. M. to 7.30 P. M., (b) to take out books from the Library on making a deposit of Rs. 3, one book being taken out at a time and retained not more than three weeks, (c) to take part in such meetings and movements as the Secretary may succeed in organizing with the co-operation of the members, (d) to join the Ping-Pong, Tennis Club, (e) to join the Rowing Class on payment of an extra fee of Rs 1 a year (f) to use the Institute Gymnasium, (g) to take part in Intercollegiate Recitation competitions and Athletic Sports.

THE Calcutta University Magazine.

Vol. XV. No. 2.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

THE LATE Dr. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR.

Unveiling of Portrait at the Institute.

The unveiling of the portrait of the late Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar in the Institute hall on the 10th August last was, in a very characteristic way, an illustration of the undying power of true greatness of soul. Dr. Sircar was one of the few whose earnest sympathy and active help nurtured the Institute in its infancy, and the portrait, very creditably executed, it must be said, by a Bengalee artist, is intended as a very humble tribute of the Institute to his memory. The ceremony was one of the simplest ; but as the proceedings went on it seemed as if there was some unseen presence in the hall which made the atmosphere electric. When Sir Gooroodas and the Rev. Father Lafont entered the hall, they did not know that they would have to make any speeches. And yet when Sir Gooroodas rose to ask the Vice-Chancellor to unveil the portrait, some instinct must have led him on to the choice of his words which touched at once the right chord and set everything in tune ; and when at the conclusion of the meeting Father Lafont rose to thank the Vice-Chancellor for his speech, there was a flow out of his heart which seemed to come out of fountains that might play on, without stopping, for ever ! A glance of thought would be enough to light up the whole thing. Rev. Father Lafont, and Dr. Gooroodas Banerjee, and Dr. Asutosh Mukerjee standing together, before an assemblage of the young graduates and under-graduates of a new generation, under the shade of the spirit of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, doing homage to that spirit, speaking about that spirit to those young aspiring hearts,—only aspiring so far, their attainment hidden in the bosom of the future ! It was a precious moment for many to have an experience of, and when the Vice-

Chancellor spoke in his full voice, tremulous with thought and feeling, every one felt his words were the words of inspiration.

Our only regret is that those words have not been properly recorded. Calcutta is not very fortunate in having good short-hand reporters, and all that we can present to our readers is but an abstract skeleton of the speech taken from one of our dailies.

Report of the Proceedings.

The ceremony of unveiling the memorial portrait of the late Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, C. I. E., was performed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Asutosh Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, at the University Institute Hall, College Square, on Saturday evening. There was a large gathering, which included Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, the Rev. Father Lafont, Professor Tomory, Dr. Thibaut, the Rev. W. S. Urquhart, Dr. Chuni Lal Bose, and others.

A report of the Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar Memorial Fund, read at the meeting, stated that, shortly after his death, a public meeting under the presidency of the late Rev. P. C. Mozoomdar, was held at the Institute in March, 1904, when, on the motion of Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, it was resolved to place in the hall a suitable memorial of the deceased. A memorial movement of a more public character was subsequently organised by the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, and a life-like portrait was decided upon by the original subscribers as the form which their memorial should take.

Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, in inviting the President to unveil the portrait, said that at the present time, when the importance of scientific study was thoroughly recognised, there was no occasion for him to go into the details of Dr. Sircar's work, which was so well known to them. Dr. Sircar, co-operating with Father Lafont, devoted his best energies, at a time when the importance of such study was so little recognized in the city, to the dissemination of scientific knowledge among his countrymen, and succeeded in establishing the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, the only institution of its kind in that part of India. As a devoted and life-long student of science, he naturally sympathised with the student community and with every movement in India for the spread of education. The

memorial, he thought, was extremely inadequate and poor, but it served as a mark of respect to his memory.

The Vice-Chancellor's speech.

Mr. Justice Mookerjee said that he felt honoured by the invitation to unveil the portrait of Dr. Sircar, whose fatherly affection he had the privilege to enjoy for a great many years. The memory of Dr. Sircar stood in no need of a speech from him. They cherished his memory for the benefit they had had from his professional skill, and for his great attainments in the healing art. To the poor, his presence in the Municipal Corporation had been a tower of strength, while to the pseudo-scientific reformer he had been a real terror. He championed the popular cause in the Legislative Council, and hundreds of students had received their first lessons in science in the Institute which he had founded.

The late Dr. Sircar was born in 1833, possessing none of the advantages of birth or wealth. He was first taught in the Hare School, where he had the advantage of the superintendence of David Hare himself. Thence he proceeded to the Hindu College, where he greatly distinguished himself in literature and science. He then joined the Medical College despite the protests of his professors. He passed out of the Medical College, where he had made a special study of science, and in 1867 was outcasted from the medical profession for having joined, and become a strong supporter of, the Homœopathic Institution. Scientific studies had a great attraction for his mind, and these, he was satisfied, would prove the salvation of the country. He had the greatest contempt for homœopathy when he left College, and the story of his having become a great homœopath was a strangely romantic one. One of his friends had asked him to review a homœopathic work for a periodical, and he had made up his mind to demolish the treatise, but it ended, however, in setting him to verify the facts. In 1868 he started his *Journal of Medicine*, and eight years later founded the Association for the Cultivation of Science. He was subsequently appointed a Fellow of the University, and on the question of his being placed on the Faculty of Medicine, he had a keen struggle with his professional colleagues ending in a singular triumph. Through some inexplicable and inexcusable mistake he was not made Vice-Chancellor,

though for many years, as the senior Syndic, he practically discharged the duties of that office.

His greatest achievement, in the speaker's opinion, was the recognition he had brought about of the claims of science in the curriculum of studies. His was a brilliant career of useful work, and he would have been a real ornament to any society, however civilised. The secret of his success lay in his unflinching devotion to truth, and his impervious loyalty to his own convictions. He exhorted his youthful friends to emulate him in these qualities, which was by no means an easy thing to do.

The portrait was then unveiled, and it was pronounced by those present to be an admirable likeness of the deceased.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Father Lafont, the proceedings came to a close.

REMINISCENCES OF A PILGRIM.

My First day in Oxford.

It was the third week of January and the beginning of a new term. A cordial invitation had come to the Pilgrim from the venerable Principal of the "Manchester College," over which James Martineau presided for so many years, to come to Oxford, coupled with another invitation, viz., to take the morning service in the College Chapel on the opening Sunday. Every week of his pilgrimage had been adding to his familiarity with Unitarian pulpits,—but a pulpit in Oxford! There was trepidation in the very thought! He had no pretensions to theological scholarship or dogmatic learning, and yet there was something in the invitation which was really inviting. The train from London brought him to Oxford on Saturday night, his first morning in Oxford shone upon him through the painted windows of the beautiful College Chapel. The Chapel was full. The presence of the Professors with the devout, hoary Principal at their head was encouraging, the eyes of the congregation looked so brotherly and sisterly; colour, race, creed all melted out of sight in the warmth and mystic uplifting of the moment, in the singing of hymns and the reading of psalms together, in the united voices of the congregation praying: "Our Father who art in heaven."

The "lesson" was taken from the 13th, Corinthians ; the text of the sermon from one of the Upanishads,—some of the illustrations from the stories about the life of Buddha ! And they listened,—not as unto a stranger, but even as unto one who was their own,—whom they gave to feel that he was their own during the few weeks that he made Oxford his home.

But the Pilgrim was anxious to listen and not to speak. The opportunity came in the evening. It was in St Mary's, the University Church. It was the opening service of the term, and the Church was full to overflowing—for was it not the special service for the University students,—for which some Bishop or Arch-Bishop or other popular divine comes every Sunday, to preach a sermon specially adapted to undergraduate life ? Nothing of dogmatics in the sermon, or the service,—but an uplifting of hearts, some ethical and spiritual guidance, something to promote the sense of communion with what is deepest in one's own soul, and what is best in one another. The Pilgrim looked, listened, admired,—but his heart was far, far away, across the seas,—with the students of his own University. Where were *they* at the time ? Who comes to *them* week after week to speak to them of the things of the spirit, to turn their eyes inwards and help them to commune with what is deepest in their own souls, and with what is best in their fellows, to help them to turn upwards and pray for strength when they are weak, light when they are in the dark, and deliverance when they are tempted or in bondage ?

EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY.

In the *Nineteenth Century* has been published a very interesting paper by the late Sir Michael Foster on " Education, Elementary and Secondary " written in connection with the work of the Consultative Committee upon questions affecting Higher Elementary Schools. We give below a summary of the article :—

The term 'elementary education,' though used in England from time to time before the Education Act of 1870, was brought into general use and given a legal meaning by that Act, the object of which was to 'provide for public elementary education in England and Wales.' The proposal to

pay for education directly out of the rates was a new thing running counter to many strong prejudices to meet which the Act limited the instruction to be paid for to that which was absolutely necessary; the teaching offered by the Act to those who presumably could not well afford to pay for it was to be *strictly elementary* so as not to compete with the higher teaching paid for by the well-to-do out of their own purses. Thus the two terms came to bear meanings somewhat different from mere degrees of learning. 'Elementary education' came to mean that kind of education which it is lawful to pay for out of the rates and which therefore must be limited in character, and 'Secondary education' all other kinds of education below university teaching, not paid for out of the rates. The distinction became a class distinction, not an educational one.

During the last quarter of the past century elementary education developed rapidly and stringently organised. Continuing to be restricted in character it became more and more differentiated as a special kind of education, special as to the subjects taught and still more as to the way in which and the extent to which these were taught. During this development a feeling sprang up, and year by year grew stronger that this elementary education, as defined by law was seriously failing in adequately fitting the young of the industrial classes for industrial careers,—to equip the children of the classes for the occupations which would have to follow. What was taught in the elementary schools seemed to have no connection with actual industrial life, to be of little or no use when it was brought into the workshop.

The question referred to the Committee was somewhat as follows—When a bright boy or girl has adequately profited by the instruction given in the elementary school up to about the age of twelve, what further teaching for two or three years will best equip him or her for one or other of the lower posts in industrial or commercial life? The Committee reported somewhat as follows—The teaching ought to be of such a character as to awaken the interest of the pupil and to make him or her feel that what he or she is learning will be of use in the occupation which he or she will probably follow. What is sometimes called manual instruction ought to form an important part of the teaching, but ought to be made a help to and as far as possible a means of the more definitely intellectual teaching. The teaching ought to be twofold in character: on the one hand humanistic and literary, and on the other scientific. Both kinds of teaching ought to be carried out with the view of building up character and producing a well-furnished, active, alert mind rather than with the view of imparting a

special knowledge ; but the teacher ought to strive so to teach as to make his pupils feel that what they are being taught will be of use to them in and will fit them for their after life.

No one can doubt that such a kind of teaching, carried on from the age of twelve to about fifteen or even for a shorter period, by a skilful teacher, fully alive to the ideas which have led to such a programme and keen to secure the results which it promises, would in very short time raise to a marked degree the intellectual level and strengthen the characters of the pupils who had the good fortune to be so taught. But such an education is not elementary education in the sense of the Act of 1870. Up to 1902 elementary education was that which could be paid for, secondary education that which could not be paid for, out of the rates, except in the special cases in which the Technical Instruction Act was used to promote higher technical training. The act of 1902 introduced, in a limited way it is true, but still definitely introduced, the important principle that higher education, meaning secondary education, might be paid for out of the rates. The underlying distinction between the two divisions is that secondary education is that which leads up to university education, and elementary that which does not, but ends in itself. In the elementary school the teaching is at least theoretically arranged so as to help the pupil in after life at whatever age he or she leaves school.

The university career keeps the learner unproductive up to at least twenty years and in many cases much longer. But only the minority of the young of the country, the minority even of the young of the classes above the working classes, can afford to remain unproductive to so late an age. This difficulty is due to the imperfect evolution through which England has gone in education. In passing on to a new stage the English have remained encumbered with things belonging to the old age. In the old times the universities were the only means of education ; and they were at the beginning essentially technical institutions training men for the only careers in which learning was at that time of any use, the careers of the Church, law and medicine. Since those early days things have changed very much ; education has become the first need of all classes, and the universities now form a part only, and indeed a small part, of the whole educational mechanism. Yet, in spite of the changes which have taken place, these autonomous and to a large extent irresponsible bodies continue to dominate over a large part of education ; and their ways have to be followed in the greater number of the schools for the young. This is because of the old traditions. When universities were the only means of

education the schools had to be mere feeders of the universities. Hence the ways of the universities governed the whole education. This state of affairs would have changed had the evolution of education been complete.

Such complete evolution has not taken place. The older universities, in spite of recent awakenings, are not fully in touch with actual life, and the younger universities have been in their birth, and are still in their growth, largely influenced by the traditions of their elder sisters. The demands of the universities conflict with the demands of actual life. The university asks for one thing, while the parent who intends that his boy should go direct from the school into practical life asks for another thing ; and the schoolmaster, ambitious to keep in touch with the university and yet anxious to please the parent, tries to do both things and does neither well. But surely to secure that the more numerous scholars should find in the school the teaching which best fits them for the struggles of actual life is a far grater thing than the provision of the "ladder". The main business of the school ought to be the equipment of the scholars for active life, and if the school does undertake to prepare for the universities this should be regarded as a wholly subsidiary object. The tendency to sacrifice the interests of the commonplace many, though these really need the most care, in order to secure benefits for the promising few, seen throughout the English educational system is producing evil results. Such a tendency ought to be withstood. One of the most pressing needs of the present day is to ensure that the many boys and girls who leave middle-class schools at a relatively early age should be fitted by their school life to perform the duties of the posts which they are about to fill. The ground plan of the teaching ought to be literary training and a scientific training—both literary and scientific subjects being taught in such a way as to awaken interest and compel thought, and both confined with a correlative development of the senses and bodily faculties. On this ground-plan could be built up in the successive years of school life such successive extensions or specialisations as might seem to be called for.

The bright young teacher beginning his career in the humblest of primary schools would be spurred by the hope of reaching in his maturer years a post of no small importance and emolument ; and even if he were led to remain to the end in the more lowly posts he would be sustained by the feeling that he was a fellow member of the same body as some of the most prominent school-masters of the day.

H. P. G.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.**University Scholarships.**

The Senate has adopted the following recommendation of the Syndicate for the institution of scholarships for post graduate study or research.

I. For the encouragement of post graduate study in accordance with the new Regulations, in the Faculties of Arts and Science, twelve University Scholarships shall be established.

II. Each scholarship shall be of the value of Rs. 32 per month and shall be tenable for a term of two years.

III. The scholarships shall be awarded annually upon the results of the B.A. and B. Sc. Examinations.

IV. One scholarship shall ordinarily be awarded to each candidate whose name stands first in the Honours list in each of the subjects for the B.A. and B. Sc. Examinations, provided that,

(1) he has obtained first class Honours in that subject,

(2) he does not accept any other University scholarship, or any Government or College Scholarship, and

(3) he undertakes to prosecute a regular course of study for the degree of Master of Arts or Science either under one or more University Lecturers or in a College duly affiliated for the examination in the subject which he takes up.

No candidate, however, shall be entitled to more than one scholarship on the ground that he stands first in the first class in more than one subject.

V. If a candidate in any subject is disqualified under provisos (2) and (3) of Rule IV, the scholarship in that subject shall be awarded to the next candidate in the first class who may be duly qualified, provided that all the other candidates who stand fit in the first class in any subject and are qualified for a scholarship have received the same.

VI. If in any year the number of candidates qualified for a scholarship under the preceding rules exceeds the number of scholarships available, the Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Senate, award additional scholarships.

VII. A candidate who obtains Honours at the B. Sc. Examination under the old Regulations will be deemed to have obtained first-class Honours in a subject within the meaning of Rule IV, provided he has obtained a first-class in subject (ii) or in any two subjects taken together

from among subjects (iii) to (iv) (Secs. 6 and 7 of the B. Sc. Regulations, Calendar for 1906, p. 58).

VIII. As a condition of the continuance of his scholarship, each scholar must produce at the end of every three months from the University Lecturer whose classes he is attending or from the Principal of his College certificates of good conduct, diligence and satisfactory progress in his studies.

IX. The first award of the scholarships shall be made upon the results of the last B.A. and B. Sc. examination.

University Lecturers.

The following gentlemen have been appointed University Lecturers for the term of two years.

In English—

Mr. H. M. Percival, M.A.

Mr. M. Ghose, B.A.

In Sanskrit—

Pandit Satyavriata Samasrami (Veda; M.A. Paper I; and Group B, Papers V-VIII.)

Mahamahopadhyāya Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, M.A.—Paper IV. (Essays); Group I, Papers V-VIII (Epigraphy and History.)

Mahamahopadhyāya Pandit Kamakyanath Tarkavagis—Paper III (c) (Sabda-Sakti-Prakashika); Group F, Papers V-VIII (Nyāya and Vaisesika); Group G, Paper VI (a) (Nyāya).

Pandit Pramathanath Tarkabhusan—Groups D. and E., Papers V-VIII. (Vedānta, Sāṅkhya, Yoga).

Rai Rajendrachandra Sastri, Bahadur M.A., (Nyāya).

Babu Nirsinhachandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L. Group A—Paper VIII (Rhetoric and Prosody).

Pandit Bahuballabh Sastri,—Paper II (Siddhanta Kaumudi).

Pandit Thakur Prasad—Paper II (Siddhanta Kaumudi).

Groups D. & E. (Vedānta, Sāṅkhya, Yoga).

Pandit Bhagbat Kumar Gosvami, Sastri, M.A.—Group A. Papers V—VIII (Literature).

Pali—Mr. Dharmanand Kosambi.

Arabic—Mr. R. F. Azoo.

Comparative Philology—Mr. Harinath De.

Mental and Moral Philosophy—Mr. Stephen.

History—

Mr. M. Prothero, M.A.

Mr. J. N. Dasgupta, B.A.

Mathematics—Mr. C. Little, M.A.

Physics—

Dr. J. C. Bose, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc.

Mr. C. W. Peake, M.A.

Chemistry—Mr. J. A. Cunningham, M.A.

Physiology—

Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Capt. D. M'Cay, I.M.S.

Zoology and Experimental Anatomy—Dr. N. Annandale, B.A., D.Sc.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu M. A., B. L. represented the University of Calcutta on the Bengal Legislative Council for a period of four years. As he is going to resign his seat shortly, the senate of the Calcutta University will be called upon to elect one among their number for the seat in the Legislative Council. We understand that two candidates are likely to contest for the Seat—Babu Deva Prasad Sarbadhicary M. A., B. L., Solicitor, and Maulavi Syed Shamsul Huda M. A., B. L., Vakil, High Court.

* * *

We are glad to note that Rai Bahadoor Bepin Krishna Bose M. A., B. L., C. I. E., Advocate, Nagpur (Central Provinces) has been honoured with a knighthood. This is the third time that a Bengali gentleman has been thus honoured. Sir Bepin Krishna Bose was a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council when the Indian Universities Bill was being discussed, and rendered much good service in connection with the Bill. His brother Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose was a Premchand Roychand Scholar of our University. We offer our heart—felt congratulation to the worthy recipient of the high honour.

* * *

M. M. Pandit H. P. Sastri M A., Principal of the Sanskrit College has gone to Nepal for research-work. Professor Murali Dhar Banerji M. A., is now in charge of the College.

* * *

The " Aligarh Institute Gazette" writes :—

The Central committee of the all-India Mahomedan Educational Conference have decided to hold the next session of the Conference at Karachi. It is proposed to offer the chairmanship of the conference to Mr. Younghusband, the Commissioner of Sind.

* * *

Mr. L. Tipping, Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, is acting as the Assistant Director of Public Instruction :

The Mysore Government are making arrangements for training youngmen as native doctors. The Indigenous Hospital for Mysore will be developed and the Ayurvedic classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College will be raised into a regular Central College of Hindu Medicine, with classes for Anatomy and Surgery ; and with a museum and Ground for growing medicinal herbs.

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We are glad to learn that the Ranchi College modified scheme has been finally sanctioned by the Government of India. A strictly residential college in a healthy climate and away from the temptations and dangers of Calcutta having the advantage of easy communication with all parts of the Country is indeed a great desideratum.

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The Council of Legal Education, London, have made an important concession in the direction of facilitating the proper equipment of Indian Students at the Inns of Court by substituting an examination in Hindu and Mahomedan Law for an examination in English Law of Real and Personal Property : At the request of the Council, Mr. Leslie de Gruyther, lately of the Oudh Bar, has accepted the lectureship.

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* *

We are glad to learn that Mr. Justice Pratul Chandra Chatterji M.A., B.L., C.I.E., has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University. Mr. Justice Chatterji has been connected with the Punjab University as its honorary Fellow since its foundation.

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H. H. The Maharaja Bahadoor of Durbhunga is going to open a Sanskrit College in Bankipore in the name of H. H. the Senior Maharanee. The following chairs have been established :—Vedas, Darsanas, Nyaya, Mantra Shastra Vyakarana, Vedanta, Sangita and Vaidyaka.

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It is proposed that a female training School will be started in Calcutta, and two lady graduates have been sent to England to learn technical work.

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The post of the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has been sanctioned outside the Provincial Educational Service and Babu Haradhone Bose who has been officiating for some time is likely to be confirmed in the appointment.

* *

Mr. W. H. Arden wood, Principal of the LaMartinere College, is appointed to be a member of the Examination and Advisory Board for the Government Commercial classes.

On the recommendation of the Senate the Government of India have sanctioned the withdrawal by the Calcutta University of the privileges of affiliation from the Thomasan College, Roorkee, on the ground that the College is situated beyond the territorial limits of the University.

* * *

Satyendra Nath Modak of the Utterpara School has headed the list of successful candidates at the last Entrance Examination and will draw a first grade Junior scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem.

* *

The Duff College has been affiliated to the M. A. Standard in Mental and Moral Philosophy, the subjects for papers IV, V, VI being Psychology and Philosophy of Religion.

* * *

The General Assembly's Institution has been affiliated to the M. A., Standard in English, compulsory subjects and Group A, and in Mathematics.

* *

The Faculty of Arts have recently elected Mr. G. W. Kuchler and Rev. A. Tomory as their representatives on the Syndicate in the places of Dr. P. K. Roy and Rev. A. B. Wann resigned.

* * *

Mr. K. C. Nundy B.A., B.E., Mechanical Engineer, one of the brilliant scholars sent to America by the Industrial and Scientific Association, has just been appointed District Engineer of Bogra. As a token of his gratitude Mr. Nandi has promised to pay 20 percent of his income to the Association which helped him so much.

STUDENTS' COLUMN.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE.

(A Brief Review—By S. C. De,—an Under-Secretary.)

This Magazine is the organ of the Calcutta University Institute, which by the grace of God is passing through its fourteenth year of existence. The chief object of the Institute, as its original name signified, is to train up youngmen morally, physically and intellectually. The training which our youngmen are receiving is a double one. There is the University career giving them power to grasp and assimilate knowledge in its various departments and there is the wider education fitting them to take their place in the world as useful citizens. Both ends are served by the opportunities which they receive as members of the University Institute of seeking advice and guidance from men of learning, position and influence who have doubtless the same trials as themselves and have striven with success against the same temptations as be-set them. The Institute organises occasional social gatherings including an annual Steamer Trip in order to bring the Seniors and Juniors on a common platform, so that they might interchange thoughts, ideas and sentiments. In this way the Institute is trying to impart moral training to our youngmen. It has by no means ignored the physical side of education. By arranging for games indoor and outdoor, by placing a boat on the College Square Tank at the disposal of its young members, and by organizing annual Inter-Collegiate Athletic sports it gives an impetus to the cause of physical education. Lastly, the Institute has placed at the disposal of youngmen a large library and a good Reading room in order to promote original research work and the habit of independent thinking. By arranging for a number of lectures and meetings, by organising debate-meetings and occasional dramatic performances of English and Bengali plays by members, and by holding Inter-Collegiate recitation competition among under-graduates of the University, the Institute has been doing, in its humble way a good deal of work in the Literary Section. Good writings from youngmen are honoured with a place in this magazine. But it must be always

remembered that the Institute is conducted on non-sectarian and non-political lines.

For the foundation of the Institute we are deeply indebted to the noble Viceroy Lord Lansdowne who paid the handsome donation of Rs. 5000 from his pocket and to the Government of Bengal not only for having allowed us to use the present rooms of the Hindu School but also for continuing a monthly grant of one hundred rupees. For the working of the Institute as a whole we are also indebted to the honorary office bearers, Presidents, Librarians, Treasurers, Secretaries, Deputy-Secretaries and Under-Secretaries (representatives of Junior members) all of whom by their labour of love have co-operated in raising the Institute to its present position. At the suggestion of some members we publish a list of the succession of office-bearers of the Institute since its foundation. The list is necessarily incomplete, but we shall be glad to make any correction authoritatively pointed out and to supplement any omission.

If it is true that an individual without a society is a delusion it is equally true that the Institute without its individual members is an abstraction. The Institute exists for the welfare of the students and youngmen and their co-operation is needed to make the movement a success.

ANNUAL STEAMER TRIP.

The annual steamer party of the Calcutta University Institute came off on Sunday the 17th February last. The steamer "Bijoya" with a party of the Institute members—both Junior and senior, and a small number of guests left Meerbohur Ghat at 11-30 A.M. and proceeded up the river. ~

Refreshments in both Hindu and European styles were served to the guests and the members.

Among the principal guests we noticed :—The Hon. Mr. K. G. Gupta, Mr. Jitendra Nath Banerji, Bar-at-law, Nowab Bahadur, Abdur Rahman, Mr. Prothero, Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, Mr. T. K. Ghose, Babu Benoyendra Nath Sen, Rai Chuni Lal Bose Bahadur,

Babu Debprosad Sarbadhicary, Pandit Promotho Nath Tarkabhusan, Pandit Rajendra Nath Bidyabhusan, Pandit Sarat Chandra Sastri, Pandit Kali Prosanno Bhattacharya, Dr. P. K. Ray, Babu Ishan Chandra Ghose, Pandit Jogesh Chandra Sastri, Babu Promotho Nath Banerji, Mr. J. N. Das Gupta.

Refreshments over, there were recitations and songs. The first recitation was that by Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore of the Bengalee poem "Old Servant." This was exquisitely performed and he was followed by Master Kanti Chandra Mukerji who recited Words worth's "Ode on Immortality" and acquitted himself very creditably. A Pandit recited some *slokas* and a hymn in Sanskrit and Mr. Tagore finished the recitation by rendering "The Victim" of Lord Tennyson in his inimitable style. The songs: "*Atecta Gouraba Bahini Mamo Bance*" of Srimati Sarala Devi and "Oyee Bhuban Mono Mohinee" of Rabi Babu were very well sung by a junior member of the Institute.

Mr. Prothero, before the last song was sung, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the energetic Secretary of the Institute Mr. J. N. Das Gupta for the great trouble he took to please the guests. This was carried with acclamation. Rai Chuni Lal Bose Bahadur next proposed a vote of thanks to the honoured guests.

The steamer returned to Meerbohur Ghat at 6.30 P.M.,

ENGAGEMENTS.

January,—1907.

9th—Annual meeting of the Institute under the presidency of H. H. Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

16.—Executive committee meeting presided over by Professor Benoyendra Nath Sen. A committee of twenty was appointed to consider the question of attaching a public library in connection with the Institute. A vote of thanks was recorded to H. H. the Lieutenant Governor for kindly allowing the Institute to use the present Reading-room as before.

19th.—Intercollegiate Athletic Sports at the Presidency College club ground in the maidan under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. H. Allen I.C.S.

23rd.—Meeting of Dr. C R. Wilson Memorial Committee with Rai Bahadoor Dr. Chuni Lal Bose in the Chair. A tablet and a portrait of the deceased and prizes for encouraging historical studies among the undergraduates of the University were agreed upon.

31st.—Meeting of the Executive Committee.

February,—1907.

5th.—Executive Committee meeting with Mr. R. H. M. Rustomjee in the chair. Mr. N. K. Basu was appointed to be the honorary Librarian *vice* Rev. A. B. Wann resigned. Resolved to take steps to give effect to the resolutions passed by the Wilson Memorial Committee.

16th.—K. C. Banurji Memorial meeting with the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Macpherson in the chair.

17th.—Annual Steamer Trip up the river.

18th.—General Committee meeting with Rev. J. Lamb in the chair. A new Executive Committee for the year 1907 was appointed. Professors G. S. De and S. P. Das were appointed honorary auditors.

21st.—Executive Committee meeting with Rev. J. Lamb in the chair. A Finance Committee of five was formed. It was resolved to entertain the Mofussil Entrance candidates.

27th.—K. C. Banurji Memorial Committee meeting at 6 P.M. Finance Committee meeting at 5-15 P.M.

The authorities of the Institute are thankful to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and to the Director of Public Instruction for having kindly permitted them to use the east wing of the Hindu School as before. Mr. Earle visited the Hindu School and the University Institute and met a number of gentlemen including the Principals of the Presidency and Sanskrit Colleges, Headmaster of the Hindu School, the Secretary, Librarian of the Institute, Sir Gooroodas Banerji and Mr. Justice S. C. Mitra, and after hearing both sides decided that the present arrangement should go on. This decision has been received with thanks by all well-wishers of the Institute.

OFFICE—BEARERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

(Succession List since its foundation.)

PRESIDENTS.

- 1 Mr. Justice Tottenham, late Judge, High Court (now dead) 1891.
- 2 Sir Herbert H. Risley K. C. I. E. Home Secretary, Govt. of India, 1893.
- 3 Sir Henry Cotton K. C. S. I., 1894-1895.
- 4 Mr. C. W. Bolton C. S. I. Member, Board of Revenue (now deceased) 1896-1904.
- 5 Mr. W. C. Macpherson C. S. I. Member, Board of Revenue, 1905-1907.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

- 1 Rev. Pratap Chandra Mozoomdar, Religious preacher and thinker (Now dead) 1893-1894.
- 2 Dr. C. R. Wilson M. A. officer in charge, Records Dept. Govt. of India, (now dead) 1895-1900.
- 3 Mr. G. H. Gilliland M. A. Principal, Presidency College, (now deceased) 1896 (officiating).
- 4 Mr. H. R. James M. A. Principal, Patna College (now on leave) 1900-1902.
- 5 Mr. J. N. Das Gupta B. A. (Bar-at-Law) Professor, Presidency College, 1900-1907.

HONORARY DEPUTY SECRETARIES.

- 1 Babu Baroda Prasad Ghose M. A. Retired member, Provincial Education Service, 1895.
- 2 Mr. J. N. Das Gupta B. A. Professor, Presidency College, 1897-1900.
- 3 Mr. Benoyendra Nath Sen M. A. Professor, Presidency College, 1900-1907

HONORARY LIBRARIANS.

- 1 Rev. A. B. Wann M. A., B. D. Principal, G. A. Institution (Retired) 1895-1907.
- 2 Rev. J. Lamb M. A., B. D. Principal, G. A. Institution officiating 1901-02.
- 3 Babu Narendra Kumar Basu B. L. Vakil, High Court, 1907.

HONORARY TREASURERS.

- 1 Rev. A. Tomory M. A., B. D. Professor, Duff. College, 1896, 1901-02.
- 2 Raja Benoy Krishna Deb Zemindar, Calcutta 1895.
- 3 Mr. C. Little M. A. Principal, Presidency College, 1900.
- 4 Rev. W. S. Urquhart M. A. Professor, Duff College, 1903-07.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

- 1 Babu Rajendra Lall Singha Gymnastic Instructor, Presidency College, 1893-1907.

LIST OF UNDERSECRETARIES FROM THE YEAR, 1895.

- 1 Babu Jugal Kishore Tripathi M. A. Manager Kharsewan Estate 1895, 1896, 1898.
- 2 „ Ramani Mohan Ghose B. L. Superintendent of Post Offices, Nuddea, 1895, 1896, 1897.
- 3 „ Hemendra Mohan Bose B. A. Teacher, Municipal Schools Burdwan, 1895-1902.
- 4 „ Probodh Chunder Rai M. A., B. L. Pleader, Alipore Judge's Court, 1895, 1896.
- 5 „ Narendra Kumar Basu B. L., Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, 1895, 1896.
- 6 „ Prafulla Sankar Sen M. A. Deputy Collector, Tipperah, 1896-1900.
- 7 „ Arun Kumar Basu M. A. Deputy Collector, Purulia, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1901.
- 8 „ Sailendra Nath Ghose B. A. Professor, Bangabasi College, Calcutta, 1897.

- 9 „ Nagendra Nath Ghose M. A., B. L., Vakil, High Court. Calcutta, 1897.
- 10 „ Hemanga Nath Banerji B. A. Teacher, Hare School, Calcutta, 1898, 1899,
- 11 „ Rash Behary Bose Assistant, Messrs Kettlewell, Bullen & Co. 1898, 1899.
- 12 „ Deveswer Mukherji B. A. Vacant house Inspector, Calcutta, 1898, 1899.
- 13 „ Dibyendu Sundar Banerji, Zeminder, Calcutta, 1899.
- 14 „ Jagat Bandhu Das B. L., Pleader, Alipore Judge's Court, 1900, 1901, 1902.
- 15 „ Nirmal Sankar Sen M. A. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dacca, 1900.
- 16 „ Rajendra Nath Sen M. A., Professor, Jagannath College, 1900
- 17 „ Dwijendra Nath Mukherji B. L. Pleader Alipore Judge's Court, 1901.
- 11 „ Mohimohan Chatterji B. A. Attorney-at-Law, 1901.
- 19 „ Benode Behary Dutt P. L., Class, Ripon College, 1901, 1902.
- 20 „ Pramatha Nath Banerji M. A., Lecturer, City College, 1901, 1902.
- 21 „ Paresh Nath Mukherji M. A. Probationary Superintendent of Post Offices, Bengal, 1901, 1902.
- 22 „ Basanta Kumar Chatterji B. A. Attorney's articled Clerk, 1901.
- 23 „ Radha Kumud Mukherji M. A. Lecturer Bengal National College, 1902.
- 24 „ Satis Chandra De Fourth year, Metropolitan Institution, 1902.
- 25 „ Rabindra Nath Dutt M. A. Studying in England, 1902.
- 26 „ Samarendra Nath Bose B. L. Pleader, Delhi, 1903.
- 27 „ Nagendra Nath Roy M. A. Baroda Research Scholar in the Presidency College 1903.
- 28 „ Durga Prasad B. A. Merchant, Benares, 1903.
- 29 „ Surendra Nath Gupta, Lecturer, Commercial Institute, Calcutta, 1903.
- 30 „ Narendra Nath Sen, M. A., B. S. C. Jute merchant, 1903.

- 31 „ Sati Prasad Ganguli B. A. Sub-Deputy Collector, Nudda,
1903.
 - 32 „ Subodh Chandra Roy Fourth Year, Bangabasi College,
1903.
 - 33 „ Rakhal Das Chatterji M. A. Professor, Central College, Cal-
cutta, 1904, 1905.
 - 34 „ Dines Chandra Mitra M. A. Law Student Ripon College,
1904, 1905.
 - 35 „ Satya Vrata Mukherji, Studying in England, 1904.
 - 36 „ Abinash Chandra Mazumdar B. A., M. A., Class, Presidency
College, 1904, 1905.
 - 37 „ Srish Chandra De B. A. Law Class, Ripon College, 1904,
1905-1907.
 - 38 „ Nikhil Chandra Bose, Fourth year, Presidency College,
Calcutta, 1904, 1905.
 - 39 „ Sukumar Chatterji M. A. Law Student, Ripon College, 1905.
 - 40 „ Apurba Chandra Mukherji 4th year class, Bangabasi Coll-
ege.
 - 41 „ Nirmal Chandra Chandra, Third year, Presidency College,
1905.
 - 42 „ Ananda Chandra Bose, Second year, Presidency College,
1905.
 - 43 „ Aghore Nath Ghose, First year, Medical College, 1906.
 - 44 „ Sudhir Kumar Sen B. A., M. A. Class, Presidency College,
1906.
 - 45 „ Joges Chandra Bose B. A. M. A. Class, General A. Institu-
tion, 1906-1907.
 - 40 „ Khemada Kinkar Roy, Fourth year, Presidency College,
1906.
 - 41 „ Girija Prasanna Sanyal B. A., 5th year, Presidency College, 1907.
 - 42 „ Bhabataran Lahiri B. A., 5th year, Presidency College, 1907.
 - 43 „ M. Bonnerji B. A., Law Class, Metro. Institution, 1907.
 - 44 „ Nagendra Nath Chatterji, 3rd year, Bangabasi College, 1907.
 - 45 „ Pravat Chandra Mitra, 2nd year, Presidency College, 1907.
 - 46 „ Khitis Chandra Sen, 3rd year, Presidency College, 1907.
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UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NEW REGULATIONS.

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

Under the new regulations of the University the fee of the candidate has been raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. Every candidate before being sent up for the B. A., examination shall produce a certificate (a) of good character (b) of diligent study (c) of having satisfactorily passed the periodical College examinations and (d) of probability of passing the Examination. Every candidate shall be examined on the following subjects :—

(1) English.

(2) Composition in one of the vernaculars—Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Asamese, Burmese, Urdu, (3) and (4)—Two of the following subjects one of which at least must belong to Group A.

GROUP A.

I. Sanskrit or Arabic or Persian or Greek or Latin or French or German or Hebrew or Pali.

II. History.

III. Political Economy and Political Philosophy.

IV. Mental and Moral Philosophy.

V. Mathematics

GROUP B.

I. Physics.

II. Chemistry.

III. Physiology.

IV. Botany.

V. Zoology.

There shall be a practical examination in all subjects included in Group B.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Under the new regulations the fee for appearing at the Intermediate examination has been raised from Rs 20 to Rs. 25 and the candidate before being sent up by his college for the examination

will have to satisfy the above requirement as for the B. A. students. The subjects for the Intermediate examination in Arts shall be.

1. English [Three papers]
2. Composition in Bengali or Hindi or Urdu or Assamese or Urdu or Burmese. [one paper]
- 3, 4 and 5. Three of the following subjects, of which two at least must be from Group A.

GROUP A.

- I. One of the following languages—Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, French, German, Hebrew.
- II. History.
- III. Logic.
- IV. Mathematics.

GROUP B.

- (1) Physics.
- (2) Chemistry.
- (3) Geography.
- (4) Physiology.
- (5) Zoology.
- (6) Botany.
- (7) Geology.

There shall be two papers in each of the subjects enumerated under Groups A and B. In order to pass the Intermediate examination in Arts, a candidate must obtain.

In English—108 marks.

In the Vernacular paper—36 marks.

In each of the remaining subjects taken up 60 marks and in the aggregate 340 marks. In order to be placed in the second division 400 marks and in the first division 500 marks.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

TEXT-BOOKS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR

OF TEACHING

JANUARY, 1908.

(1) *Theory and Practice of Teaching in relation to Mental and Moral Science*
and (2) *Methods of Teaching Specific Subjects and School Management.*

Dexter and Garlick—Psychology in the School room.

Raymont—Principles of Education.

Barnett—Teaching and Organization.

London—Teaching and Class-Management.

Francis Warner—Study of Children and their Schooltraining.

W. James—Talks to teachers on Psychology and to Students on some of
Life's Ideals.

Findly—Principles of Class Teaching.

Preyer—The Mind of the Child—Parts I and II.

Compayre—History of Pedagogy.

Quick—Educational Re-forms.

(3) *History of Educational ideas and Methods.*

Laws of Manu—Chapter II.

Lalita-Vistara—Chapter X (Rajendra Lal Mitra's translation and notes.)

Leitner—History of Indigenous education in the Panjab Part I up to page
112.

Sarat Chandra Das—Paper on Universities in Ancient India (Hindusthan
Review, March 1906.)

Ameer Ali—Spirit of Islam, Chapters IX-X,

Macdonald—Moral training of young among Muslims (International Journal
of Ethics, April 1905.)

(4) *Selected educational Classics.*

Locke—Some thoughts concerning education.

Herbert Spencer—Education.

Froebel—Education of Man (International Education Series published by
D. Appleton & Co.)

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

List of Paper-setters.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to set papers for the following approaching examinations :—

M. A. EXAMINATION 1908.

English :—C. H. Tawney Esq., Rev. Dr. J. Morrison, Professor I. Golans.

Sanskrit :—*Group A*—Dr. G. Thibaut, Mohamohopadhyas Hara prasad Sastri and Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, Pandits Nrisingha Chandra Mukherji, Asutosh Sastri, Ram Nath Tarkaratna, and Bahu Ballav Sastri.

Group B.—Dr. G. Thibaut, Mohamohopadhy Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar and Kamakhya Nath Tarkabagis, Pandits Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan, Ganga Nath Jha, Pandey Ram Abatar Sarma and Rama Nath Tarkaratna.

Group D.—In addition to the examiners in group B, Pandit Thakur Prosad.

Mathematics—(Group A) Dr. Gones Das, C. Little Esq, Dr, C. E. Cullis.

(Group B)—Mr Justice Asutosh Mukherji, G. W. Kuchler Esq, R. P. Paranjpay Esq.

Philosophy—Dr. G. Thibaut and Dr. P. K. Ray.

History, Political Economy, Political Philosophy—Dr. J. V. Rayan, H. M. Percival Esq. and Babu Bepin Behari Sen.

Physics (B. Group)—Dr. G. T. Walker, C. W. Peake Esq., J. I. Duback Esq.

Physics (C Group)—G. W. Kuchler Esq. P. Bruhl Esq and J. A. Cunningham Esq.

Chemistry—Dr. P. C. Roy, E. R. Watson Esq. and Dr. A. W. Vars

Botany—Captain A. T. Gage, I. H. Burkhill Esq. and A. Howard Esq.

Zoology—Dr. N. Annandale.

Geology and Mineralogy—P. N. Dutta Esq., T. H. Holland Esq. and C. S. Middle Esq.

B.SC. EXAMINATION 1908.

Mathematics—G. W. Kuchler Esq.

Chemistry—H. E. Stapleton Esq & Babu C. B. Bhaduri, Dr. W. A. K. Christie.

Physiology—Captain D. Mac'cay.

Botany—R. H. Burkill Esq., A. Howard Esq.

Zoology—Dr. N. Annandale, Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis.

Mineralogy—P. Bruhl Esq.

Mathematics—G. W. Kuchler Esq. Babus Gouri Sankar Dey and B. V. Gupta.

Physics—G. W. Kuchler Esq, Rev. Father Varmest, B. N. Das Esq.

Physiology—Dr. Nilratan sarkar, Captain D. M'ccay and Dr. U. N. Brahmachary.

B. A. EXAMINATION 1908.

English—C. H. Tawney Esq, H. R. James Esq, and Rev. Dr. J. Morison.

Sanskrit—(Pass) M. M. Pandit H. P. Sastri and Babu Nrisingha Mukherji. (Honours)—M. M. Pandit H, P. Sastri, Dr. G. Thibaut and Babu Golap Chandra Sastri.

Philosophy—Dr. P. K. Ray, A. P. Begg Esq. Babu Benoyendra Nath Sen.

Mathematics D—R. C. Cullis, C. W. Peake Esq. and G. W. Kuchler Esq.

History—M. Prothero Esq. Dr. G. V. Rayan and J. N. Das-Gupta Esq.

Physics—G. W. Kuchler Esq, P. Bruhl Esq and H. Evereth Esq.

Chemistry—Babu Chandra Bhusan Bhaduri, Dr. C. L. Bose and Captain J. A. Black.

Physiology—Dr. S. B. Mitra and Captain D. M'c cay.

Geology—Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis and Dr. N. Annandale.

Botany—G. H. Burkill Esq, and A. Howard Esq.

Geology and Mineralogy—D. D. Latch Esq, and G. H. Tiper Esq.

Original Composition in Bengali—Babu Jogendra Nath Bose.

F. A., EXAMINATION 1908.

English—Father Crohan, Rev. A. Tomory and Babu Ramanundo Chatterjee.

Sanskrit—Pandit Sivanath Sastri, Nrisingha Mukherjee, and Rajendra Nath Bidyabusan.

Mathematics Messrs G. W. Kuchler, D. N. Mullick, C. W. Peake.

Physics Babu Ramendra Sundar Tribedi and C. W. Peake Esq.

Chemistry—Rai Bahadoor Chuni Lal Bose and J. A. Cunningham Esq.

History—Babu Bepin Behary Sen and Father Neut.

Logic—Dr. P. K. Ray and Rev. J. Lamb.

Physiology—Dr. S. B. Mitra and Captain Mc' cay.

Sanitary Science—Dr. U. N. Brahmachary and S. C. Mahalanobis Esq.

Botany—S. C. Mahalanobis Esq and P. Bruhl Esq.

Original Composition in Bengali—Babu Dines Chandra Sen.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1908.

English—Rev. J. Edwards, Rev. A. Tomory and Mr. N. N. Ghose.

Sanskrit—M. M. Pandit S. C. Bidyabhusan and Pandit Ram Kumar Chakraborty.

Mathematics—C. Little Esq, Babus Gouri Sankar De and Haran Chandra Banerjee.

History—Babus Adhar Chandra Mukherji and Benoyendra Nath Sen.

Geography—Babu Biraj Mohan Mozumder and Father Karberry.

Bengali—Pandit Sivanath Sastri and M. M. Pandit H. P. Sastri.

Drawing—B. G. Gwyther Esq.

College Correspondence.

CENTRAL COLLEGE.

Examination results—Eleven out of twenty-two students have passed the F. A., examination. Four out of fourteen have been able to get a Degree.

Curriculum—For the Inter-mediate examination in Arts : English, Bengali, Sanskrit, History, Logic.

For the B. A.—English, Bengali, Sanskrit, History, Mental, Moral and Political Philosophy, Political Economy.

The School—College-Staff Co-operate in teaching the higher classes. Regular examinations are held. All the classes are being divided into Sections.

Change in the Staff—Babu Rakhai Das Chatterji M.A., late an undersecretary of the Calcutta University Institute, has been added to the staff as a lecturer. Mr. Zemin is acting as the Principal.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MISSION COLLEGE, HAZARIBAGH.

The Foundation-stone of the College will be laid by His Honour the Rector of the Calcutta University in September next and the College Committee extend its invitation to all ex-students of the College to be present at the ceremony.

Subjects to be taught under the new regulations :—

For the Intermediate 1909—English, Bengali, Hindi, History, Logic, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, Latin. For the B. A., 1909—English, Bengali, Hindi, Philosophy, Political Economy and Political Philosophy, History, Sanskrit, Persian, Latin on payment of special fees.

Debating Club—14 general meetings were held in all. The average attendance was 330 of the Students in the College. The following were among the subjects debated upon :—

“Hero-worship,” “Is India getting poorer day by day?” A common language and a common script for India,” “Early marriage,” “Journalism,” “Shakespeare and Kalidas,” “The Study of Sanskrit,” “Female Education in India.” “The Indian Nation” and Serajuddulla.”

University results—In the Entrance Examination 8 students passed out of 111 from the School. Thirteen students out of fifteen passed the F. A.,

examination—6 in the second division and 7 in the third. Only 2 out of 13 Students passed the B. A., examination in the A course.

Inspection—Mr. H. A. Stark, Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division visited the school in April last. It is possible that the school may get a grant from the Education Department.

The Principal—The School students presented Mr. Preston, who went on furlough, with a polished silver cross for the prayer desk. We hope to see back Mr. Preston with renewed health and vigour. Rev. J. A. Murray B.A., is officiating.

St. Columba's Magazine—The College publishes a Monthly Magazine.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

The following courses of instruction are provided at this College :—

I. ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

A four years' course leading to the Engineering degrees of the Calcutta University. Admissions are made yearly in June. Admission qualification, : the F. A., examination or its equivalent.

II. APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

The full course of study covers five years. There are special classes in Mining and in Electrical Engineering.

After $1\frac{1}{2}$ years the Sub-Overseer examination is held. After $3\frac{1}{2}$ years the Final or Overseer examination is held with special modification for Mining Students. After a further $1\frac{1}{2}$ year's practical training the certificate of Foreman Mechanic or upper subordinate is given. Admissions are made yearly in June to 1st year and in March to 2nd year and 3rd year classes. Admission qualifications :—

To First year Class—Entrance Examination or equivalent.

To Second year Class—The Final examination of B. course of Zilla Schools.

To Third year Class—The Sub-overseer examination of affiliated Technical Schools.

III. WORKSHOPS.

Artisan Classes in the following shops :—

Carpenter's, Blacksmiths', Farmers', Machine and Foundry.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Admission is made in November by nomination of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Applications are to be sent to the Principal for two years' Course leading to the Agricultural Diploma for the College.

Admission qualifications—As general students—B. A., B. Course or its equivalent. As special students, satisfactory evidence that the candidate can benefit by the instruction.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

The M. A., Classes according to the new regulations will not sit perhaps for want of sufficient number of lecturers. M. A., Classes according to the existing regulations are being held as usual. Our popular Professor Mr. Das Gupta is now officiating as the Principal of the Hughli College. Babu Rajendra Lal Singh, Gymnastic Instructor of the College 1878-1907 retires from Government Service in July. He was very popular with the students and is held in high esteem and regards. His successor has not been appointed. The list of Scholarship holders will be published later on.

THE VICTORIA COLLEGE, COOCHBEHAR.

The College now ceases to be a free College and a tuition fee of Rs. 3, a month will be charged from June.

Besides 7 scholarships awarded to students from the State two scholarships, one of Rs. 20, and the other of Rs. 15 a month will be awarded to two successful candidates from the College at the F. A., examination, and one Scholarship of Rs. 25 a month will be given to the best student who graduates from the College with Honours. All the scholarships are tenable at the College and the Scholars will be exempted from tuition—fees.

Six stipends of Rs. 10, a month, tenable for two years, will be awarded—3 in the B. A. Classes and 3 in the F. A., Classes. The Stipend holders will be exempted from tuition—fees.

Free-Studentship will be given to forty students—twenty of them being near relatives dependent on non-Gazetted officers of the State. The tenure of Scholarships, Stipends and Free-Studentships will depend on Satisfactory progress and good conduct.

The following Subjects will be taught :—

Intermediate—English, Sanskrit, Logic, History, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

B. A.,—English, Sanskrit, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Physics.

CITY COLLEGE.

The College has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of its Principal Babu Umesh Chandra Dutt who was connected with the College ever since its foundation. The Professors, teachers and students met together to express their sense of profound sorrow and the College remained closed for one day in honour of the deceased gentleman.

Besides a number of Junior Scholarships, three Scholarships of Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 30 will be given to the best students who graduate from the College with Honours.

ALBERT COLLEGE.

Of the six regular students who appeared at the F. A. examination all have passed and the result of the Entrance Examination is very satisfactory. The College is managed by a Committee of which Babu Narendra Nath Sen is the President. Four of the rooms are used by the authorities of the Hindu School for holding three Classes and the Drawing Class.

BERHAMPORE COLLEGE.

Thanks to the Rev. F. M. Wheeler and his Colleagues the College headed the list of successful students at the last F. A., examination.

The subjects to be taught will be :—

For the Intermediate—English, Sanskrit, History, Logic, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

For the B. A.—English, Sanskrit, Philosophy, History, Political Economy, Political Philosophy, and Mathematics. The A and B Courses will be taught as usual for the B. A. examination of 1908 :

RIPON COLLEGE.

Two Scholarships of Rs. 30 each will be awarded to the best students who graduate from this College with First Class Honours with effect from 1909. A Scholarship of Rs. 15, a month will be awarded to the best successful candidate who will pass the Intermediate examination in the first division from this College and prosecute his further studies in this College.

The following subjects will be taught according to the new regulations :—

For Intermediate in Arts—English, Bengali or Urdu, Sanskrit or Persian,

Mathematics, History and Logic in Group A, Physics, Chemistry, Geography, Physiology in Group B.

For B. A.—English, Bengali, Sanskrit, Persian, Philosophy, History, Political Economy, Political Philosophy, Mathematics in Group A, Physics and Chemistry in Group B.

Law Lecturers—Mr. Jitendra Nath Banerji Bar-at-Law, Mr. Nripendra Nath Sarkar Bar-at-Law, Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri M.A., Bar at-Law, Babu Janaki Nath Bhattacharya M.A., B.L., Babus Haran Chandra Banerji, B. N. Chatterji, Babu Jadu Nath Kanjilal M.A., B.L., Vakil, High Court. The Second year Law Class has been divided into two Sections in accordance with the new regulations.

METROPOLITAN INSTITUTION.

There is no truth in the rumour which has somehow or other got currency that Principal N. N. Ghose is going to sever his connection with the Institution.

The College has arranged to teach the following Subjects :—

Intermediate—English, Bengali, Sanskrit, Logic, History, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

For the B. A.—English, Bengali, Sanskrit, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

